

PARTY PRIMARY TO SELECT MAYOR

City Democratic Committee Opposes Free-for-All Race.

PEOPLE TO SAY WHOM THEY PREFER

Motion to Challenge All Voters in Thursday's Primary Is Rejected—Election Officers Named and Arrangements Made for Congressional Contest.

On the ground that it was un-democratic and impolitic for the Mayor of the city to be chosen by the City Council, even for an unexpired term, the City Democratic Committee last night appointed a committee to look into the advisability of holding a preferential primary in the event that Mayor Richardson resigns to accept the position of Judge of the Hustings Court. It was considered that such a primary would be without legal standing, and would not be binding on the Council, but it would voice the wishes of the Democratic voters of the city, and have the same standing before the court as any other primary election as have the State primary for United States Senator before the Democratic members of the General Assembly.

Receives Strong Support.
The plan was brought before the City Democratic Committee last night by Captain William M. Myers, and received enthusiastic support in many quarters, though some were disposed to question its feasibility, holding that the Council would be required to elect at once in event of a vacancy, and that the office could not remain vacant for sixty days or more while legal notices were given of candidacy and a primary held. Captain Myers explained that following the expected resignation of Mayor Richardson, who has indicated his purpose of accepting the position of Judge of the Hustings Court tendered him by Governor Mann, the City Council will be called upon to elect a new Mayor to serve until the spring election in June, 1914. "I move," Mr. Myers declared, "to bring the matter definitely before the committee, that it is the sense of this committee that a preferential primary be held to recommend to the City Council the choice of the qualified Democratic voters of the city for Mayor, the expense of such a primary to be borne by the candidates entering same."

Martin Refers to Governor's Act.
Chairman Martin stated that he had no objection to a primary, considering that the best method of selecting officials for all elective offices. "My profession, however," continued Major Martin, with a slight smile, "recently undertook to make some recommendations to the Governor of Virginia in regard to his judgeship, and we were told that it was none of our business. It seems to me that we should first ask the members of the Council whether they will listen to such a recommendation. The bar of the State was turned down that when it proposed making a nomination, and the Governor, as he had a perfect right to do, made his own selection without waiting for our advice."

There was some divergence of view on the point. Several speakers thought the Governor of Virginia, who had reached the pinnacle of his political fame, could afford to be more independent of the wishes of his party than could the members of the City Council, who were not to be elected by the people of the city.

Committee of Conference.
As a substitute for the Myers motion, Mr. Jennings, of Clay Ward, proposed a committee of five be named to take up the matter with the members of the Council. Mr. Ferdinand thought there was no occasion for haste. The Mayor had not resigned, and it seemed to him too much like making funeral arrangements for a sick man. The law seemed to require that the Council should elect, and he favored letting the law take its course. Mr. Myers thought it unwise to wait until there is an actual vacancy, saying that the resignation of the Mayor might be presented, and the Council called and his successor elected before the City Democratic Committee could get a meeting.

Fearing that there might be legal entanglements, Mr. Jennings asked whether the city was to be allowed to go sixty days without a Mayor, and all concurrent legislation be tied up while the legal notices of candidacy were given and the proposed primary held. While anxious for a primary, if it could be held, he was doubtful whether the law did not impose the mandatory duty on the Council to fill such a vacancy at once, and was doubtful whether the body could wait as long as sixty days.

No Substitute Can Serve.
Chairman Martin stated that the City Attorney had ruled that the president of the Board of Aldermen could serve only during the absence of the Mayor from the city or his sickness—not in the case of a vacancy in office. It was a matter of doubt whether, when the office actually becomes vacant, how long the Council could go without a Mayor without serious detriment to his business and the tying up of all legislation. Without a Mayor in office there would be no one who could suspend or remove a city official or employ for malfeasance in office. To cut through the parliamentary tangle, all motions were tabled, whereupon Dr. Carlington moved that a committee of five be appointed, the chairman to be a member, to consider the advisability and legality of holding a preferential primary to select a Mayor, to consult members of the City Council and to report back to the general committee.

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NEW DETROIT SENSATION

Sixteen Aldermen Arrested for Conspiracy to Defraud City.

Detroit, Mich., August 9.—The arrests to-day of sixteen Aldermen and the announcement that the prosecutor will request eighteen warrants Monday charging the sixteen arrested to-day and two additional Aldermen with conspiracy to defraud the city by bribery and other means, added a new sensation to those who have watched the recent investigation into alleged graft in councilman circles.

Seven of the nine Aldermen now under arrest are appearing for hearing on charges of bribery in the Washburn road street closing case were among the officials arrested to-day. All of the officials arrested have been released from custody on bail.

It is understood that the new warrants will in no way conflict with the charges preferred in the Washburn case, but that they will go into the official business transactions of the Aldermen for several years back. The new warrants are said to be the result of the personal investigation of Prosecutor Hugh Shepherd, who was seriously ill when the first Aldermen were arrested, made upon evidence secured by Detective William J. Burns.

One of the two officials for whom warrants will be asked is received along with to-day's developments is out of the city. The other appeared personally to be before the prosecutor with bondsman and he was released.

Formality of being registered at police headquarters.

NONE HAS COME YET

And Wilson Is Expecting No Contributions From Corporations.

New York, August 9.—No corporation contributions have been received by Governor Wilson since he received the nomination for Governor. Wilson's campaign fund, and none is expected. Governor Wilson gave out that information with a disclaimer, saying that he was not going to accept contributions from corporations. He was told that H. L. Wells, former New York State Senator, was on his way to New York to begin work as chairman of the National Democratic Committee. He was informed of Mr. Wells' statement in St. Louis that no corporation contributions with strings attached would not be accepted. "But no contributions have come from any corporations thus far," said the Governor with a smile, "and I don't think there is the least danger that they will."

Governor Wilson sat seven hours to-day in a studio while an artist completed a charcoal sketch which is to be used for campaign purposes. After the Governor left the studio, he was waylaid by a physician who said his business was to examine the Governor's face. He said he wanted to arrange an appointment with the Governor when he might study the candidate's physiognomy. The Governor told him to come to see him next week.

MRS. GRACE WITH HER SON

Weeps Over Sightless Boy as She Holds Him in Her Arms.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 9.—Mrs. Delia Grace, who was arrested a few days ago in Atlanta, Ga., for the abduction of her son, Eugene Grace, arrived here from Savannah to-day on the steamship Frederick and joined her sightless son, who is now in the custody of the police, in the West Philadelphia hospital. Mrs. Grace picked him up in her arms and wept as she kissed him. "Oh, mother, mother," exclaimed the boy, as he hugged his mother, "how long have you been here?"

Mrs. Grace said she had nothing to say regarding her future relations with her husband.

ATTACKED BY PIRATES

Soldiers Are Rushed to Aid of Residents of Small Island.

Honolulu, August 9.—A band of pirates to-day attacked the island of Kure, in the vicinity of the Portuguese dependency of Macao, in the Pacific Ocean. The pirates, who were armed with rifles and machine guns, landed on the island and attacked the residents. The residents, who were soldiers, rushed to the aid of the pirates and fought a battle. The pirates were defeated and fled from the island.

SUICIDE IS BURIED

Taps Are Sounded Over the Grave of Colonel Cornwell.

West Chester, Pa., August 9.—Through the kindness of a family sympathizer and curious spectators, the body of Colonel Cornwell, who committed suicide on the night of August 7, was buried to-day in the cemetery at West Chester. The burial was attended by a large number of people.

PART OF JOURNEY ENDED

Flier of Hydro-Aeroplane Going From Paris to London.

Paris, August 9.—Ensign Paul Gougeon, of the French navy, who flies under the name of Andre Beaumont, has accomplished the first stage of his journey from Paris to London by hydro-aeroplane. He started from Paris July 29, followed the course of the Seine and reached London to-day on the sea front here.

He intends to proceed along the coast to Boulogne, then across the English Channel, and then fly up the Thames from its mouth to London.

BRIDEGROOM HAS ALIAS

William J. Reuk Swears That He Married Miss Mary T. Judge.

Kansas City, August 9.—William J. Reuk, who was arrested on a forged check, under the name of Arthur H. Frank, and whose people, he says, reside in Oakwood, Wis., has made a sworn statement to the police authority, in which he gave a history of his career. In his statement he said that he had married Miss Mary T. Judge, under the name of Arthur Frank.

He said that in Washington last month he married Miss Mary T. Judge, under the name of Arthur Frank.

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WOOL BILL VETED FOR SECOND TIME

Twice Within Year It Has Been Disapproved by Taft.

SIMILAR FATE FOR OTHER BILLS

Steel and Cotton Measures Will Meet Like Action When They Reach White House—Explains That Findings of Tariff Board Have Not Been Followed.

Another Veto Coming

Washington, August 9.—President Taft told friends to-day he expected to veto the legislative, executive judicial appropriation bill, which carries an amendment abolishing the Commerce Court. The President indicated clearly in his veto of the army bill several weeks ago that he was opposed to legislation attached to appropriation bills, in addition to his objection to abolishing the Commerce Court. Mr. Taft is said to be opposed to the proposal to limit civil service employees to seven-year terms.

Washington, August 9.—For the second time within a year President Taft to-day vetoed a bill to revise the wool tariff—Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich law.

With a message of disapproval he returned to Congress the bill evolved as a compromise between the House and Senate on the grounds that its low rates would bring disaster to home industries. But the President appealed to Congress not to adjourn until it had enacted a measure to substantially increase the wool tariff, without destroying the protection for the wool industry in the United States.

The President's disapproval of the wool bill is to be followed with similar vetoes of the steel bill and the cotton bill. The sugar bill is likely to be vetoed, as is the excise bill. The latter probably on the ground that the President believes it unconstitutional.

"I shall stand by my pledges to maintain a degree of protection necessary to offset the difference in the production here and abroad, and will heartily approve of any bill reducing duties to this level," wrote Mr. Taft.

Reasons for Vetoes Differ

When the veto to-day and the one disapproved last year were identical in terms, the President's reasons differed. He vetoed the former bill because it had been framed before the Tariff Board's report—the latter because he said it had been framed with disregard for the board's findings.

"Most of the rates in the submitted bill," wrote the President, "are so low in themselves that if enacted into law, the inevitable result would be irretrievable injury to the wool-growing industry of our country, and the consequent throwing out of employment thousands of workmen."

The bill sent to the White House imposed an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent on raw wool, and on the value of the wool. Both rates, Mr. Taft held, were insufficient to protect the wool grower and the manufacturer.

It was predicted to-day that the wool bill might be passed by the House next week, but there was some doubt as to its fate in the Senate. Republican leaders were inclined to believe that it would fail of passage there as it did twelve months ago.

The President's message pointed out that he was anxious to see schedule K revised downward, and that he would be glad to see Congress remain in Washington until a bill he considered proper was sent to the White House. He found it impossible, he said, to elect to the program on which he was elected, to approve the substituted measure, but declared one year ago that his views had been drafted by minority members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Desires to Reduce Duties

"I strongly desire to reduce duties," read the message, "provided the protective system be maintained, and that industries now established be not destroyed. It now appears from the Tariff Board's report and from bills introduced into the House and Senate that a bill may be drawn so as to be within the requirements of protection, and still offer a reduction of 20 per cent on most wool and of from 20 per cent to 50 per cent on cloths."

He cannot act on the assumption that a majority of either House will refuse to pass a bill of this kind, and therefore without taking advantage of the present opportunity thus substantially to reduce unnecessary existing duties.

An appeal to Congress to reconsider the measure which I now return without my approval, and to adopt a substitute therefore, making substantial reductions below the rates of the present act, which the tariff board shows possible without destroying any established industry, or throwing any wage earners out of employment, and which I will promptly approve.

"Despite the efforts that have been made to discredit the work of the tariff board, its report on this schedule has been accepted with scarcely a dissenting voice, by all those familiar with the problems and conditions of active representatives of organizations formed in the interest of the public and the commerce."

The message sent to the House to-day was drawn after conferences between the President and Chairman of the Tariff Board. It was submitted to the cabinet yesterday.

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AMERICAN SHIPS WILL PAY NOTOLLS

Senate Votes Them Free Passage Through Panama Canal.

USE FORBIDDEN TO 'TRUST' SHIPS

Railroad-Owned Vessels Will Not Be Permitted in Waterway—British Protest Unheeded, and Opponents of Bill Make Hard But Ineffectual Fight.

Washington, August 9.—The Panama Canal administration bill, providing free passage to American ships, prohibiting railroad-owned vessels from using the waterway and authorizing the establishment of a one-man government when the canal is completed, was passed by the Senate to-night by a vote of 47 to 15. The provision for free tolls, which was fought out in the Senate Wednesday, was the subject of a heated fight before the passage of the measure.

Attached to the bill as it passed the Senate are two important amendments directed at trust or railroad control of steamship lines. The first by Senator Reed, would prohibit ships owned by an illegal industrial combination from using the canal, and the second, by Senator Bourne, would force railroad owners to give up water lines that might otherwise be their competitors. If it were proved that they were stifling competition.

Opponents of the Bill Fight to the Last

Opponents of the free toll provision for American ships, against which Great Britain made formal protest, carried their fight to the last of the bill's consideration. Just before its passage, Senator Root moved to strike out the section giving free tolls to American coastwise vessels, and Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, moved to strike out the provision for free tolls to American ships in the foreign trade.

As the bill passed, it would permit American coastwise vessels to pass through the canal free of tolls, but prohibited only from owning steamship lines that may operate through the Panama.

The great fight of the day centered around the bill's provision for free tolls to American ships in the foreign trade. The broad terms of the original House bill, which would have required every American ship to pay tolls, were defeated by a vote of 47 to 15.

The House amendment, however, adopted later by a vote of 36 to 25, restored much of the vigor of the anti-railroad provisions of the House bill. It provided that if the Interstate Commerce Commission should find that any railroad had any interest in a competitive steamship line, and such interest was injurious to the welfare of the public, the commission might compel the railroad to dispose of its steamship interest.

Opposed by Brandegee, the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Senate, the amendment was defeated by a vote of 36 to 25.

The completed canal bill finally was passed by Senators Burton, Crane, and Lodge. Root and other opponents of the free toll and anti-railroad features of it, voting against it.

In the form in which it returns to the House, the bill contains the general scheme for operating and governing the Panama Canal, provisions for the admission to American registry of any foreign-built ships owned by American citizens, and other provisions.

Will Consider Cotton Bill

Washington, August 9.—The cotton tariff bill framed by the Democratic House of Representatives was made the unfinished business of the Senate to-day, and will come up for consideration early to-morrow.

Compromise Effected

Democratic Caucus Will Vote for One Bill.

Washington, August 9.—Battleship or no-battleship Democrats in the House to-day practically effected a compromise in the naval appropriation bill, which provision will be made in the naval appropriation bill for one superdreadnought. As a result of the understanding, a petition was circulated for a caucus next Wednesday night. It is expected the difficulties by that time will have been smoothed out, and there will be no more in the way of the program.

The battleship champions, who are said to be existing as a price for their surrender that the ship to be authorized shall be more powerful than any other of its kind, and that the program will be fought, however, as there is a strong feeling among many members of the House that the battleship is a smaller and faster battleship, the cruiser-dreadnought type are preferable to those of heavier armament and slower speed.

Assurances are reported to have been given by enough members opposed to the battleship to insure a caucus at the time the bill is brought up. The caucus was enough remained away to prevent any business being transacted.

Makes Peace Proposals, Then Repudiates Them

Mexico City, August 9.—Henry of the Mexican rebels in the north, the Mexican government, but for some unexplained reason into to-day repudiated them.

New Adjutant-General of United States



COLONEL GEORGE ANDREWS.

Washington, August 9.—Colonel George Andrews, nominated several days ago by President Taft to be Adjutant-General of the army, will assume charge of the office next Monday. In connection with this announcement, orders were issued for other changes in the department to-day as follows: Colonel William A. Simpson is transferred as adjutant-general of the Central Division, at Chicago, to the Eastern Division, at New York, in the same capacity. He is succeeded at Chicago by Colonel H. O. S. Heistand. Colonel Henry P. McCain, who has been acting as adjutant-general since the retirement of General Hall, after a vacation of three months at Green Bay, Wis., and at his home in Mass., will proceed to Manila with his family to become adjutant-general of the Philippine Division.

The vacancy in the adjutant-general's department caused by the retirement of General Hall and the promotions in that department will be filled by the detail of Lieutenant-Colonel Peyton C. March, Sixth Field Artillery, now at Fort Riley, Kan., to the adjutant-general's department. He will be assigned to duty in this city.

SHIP ENCOUNTERS ADVANCED GROUND UNCHARTED SHOAL ON TRUST PROBLEM

Battleship Nebraska Is Injured and Limping Into Port.

Connecticut Also Damaged and Sent to Harbor for Repairs.

Newport, R. I., August 9.—The battleship Nebraska is limping into Boston to-night badly disabled as a result of running into an uncharted shoal of miles west by south of Point Judith light yesterday. The nature of her injury is not definitely known as the usual reticence of naval officials until their formal report is made, is maintained to-night.

The Connecticut, also the victim of an accident, came into harbor to-night under her port engine. The accident will keep both ships out of further drills for some time. Although it was said that the Nebraska remained in the maneuvers for a short time following her injury, it was decided to send her to Boston for repairs.

Before she left the shoal where she grounded a diver was sent overboard and reported that the Nebraska had struck among a group of boulders covering an area of sea bottom with a depth of 20 fathoms. The discovery of such a shoal caused great surprise in both shipping and naval circles. The Nebraska was in command of Captain Spencer S. Wood.

Officers on board the battleship Connecticut were reluctant to talk to-night on the accident to the Nebraska. They said the Nebraska left the drills this morning and is proceeding under reduced speed toward Boston. When the Connecticut, with Rear-Admiral Hugo Ostertaus, the fleet commander, on board, came into this harbor it was said that her starboard crankshaft was broken and she would have to go either to New York or Philadelphia for repairs which would take several weeks. The break occurred yesterday morning when the Connecticut was going through maneuvers at a fifteen knot speed. It was not discovered until the ship came to anchor. Then one of the machinists detected the break.

A board of inquiry will examine next week into the causes of both mishaps.

SAFETY IN STEEL CARS

They Prevent Loss of Life When Train Is Wrecked.

St. Louis, Mo., August 9.—Thirty-five persons were injured, some of them seriously, when a steel car and Ohio train derailed near here this evening. Relief trains were sent from here. The train was composed of a steel car and Ohio train car. The steel car derailed and the Ohio train car was derailed. The steel car was derailed and the Ohio train car was derailed.

The train was running more than an hour late, and was trying to make up lost time.

BECKER REACHING BREAKING POINT

Already He Has Made Overtures to District Attorney.

HIS CONFESSION BELIEVED SURE

Whitman Cannot Meet Conditions Imposed by Accused Officer and Now Is Awaiting Further Move—Evidence in Graft-Murder Case Continues to Pile Up.

New York, August 9.—Although Police-Lieutenant Charles Becker declared to-day that he had nothing to confess in connection with the Rosenthal murder, of which he is the accused instigator, District Attorney Whitman learned that the police lieutenant was ready to make some disclosures under certain conditions. The conditions imposed, however, are more than the District-Attorney is willing or able to grant and he is waiting for Becker to make other overtures.

Strong influences are being exerted, the prosecutor has learned to keep Becker from making any disclosures strengthening the evidence regarding alleged gambling graft on the part of the other high police officials whose indictment Mr. Whitman expects, but the District-Attorney expressed tonight a strong conviction that Becker eventually would break down.

May Alter His Attitude

Becker's emphatic statement to-day was, "I am not going to confess for I have nothing to confess." The District-Attorney, however, says he is steadily piling up evidence against the police lieutenant which he thinks will alter this attitude.

Mr. Whitman also learned to-day that Jack Sullivan, who has been involved in the murder plot by several witnesses, has been offered a deal. The deal is that Sullivan will make a confession to the murder, and in return will be given a light sentence. Sullivan has refused the deal.

In addition to this, the district attorney has learned from Richard G. Barker, a notary public, that on the night of the murder Becker took his gun to the house where Jack Rose was wanted by the police for the murder, was in concealment. This was the house of Harry Pollok, who, with his wife, was one of the witnesses before the grand jury.

Barter told the district attorney, it was learned, that Becker and Hart had come to his place of employment in the taxi cab on the night of July 17, to-day after the murder, and had taken him to the house where Jack Rose was wanted by the police for the murder, was in concealment. This was the house of Harry Pollok, who, with his wife, was one of the witnesses before the grand jury.

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